

BOROUGH OF MORLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ALLAN WITHNELL, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.


INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

E. C. LEWIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1961



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FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1961

BOROUGH OF MORLEY
MEMBERS OF THE MORLEY BOROUGH HEALTH
COMMITTEE
MAY, 1961 to APRIL, 1962

The Mayor

Councillor L. J. Finnigan

Chairman

Councillor Miss C. E. Hepworth, J.P.

Deputy Chairman

Councillor H. Leathley

Aldermen

A. T. Dance
*T. Redick
†B. Haydn

Councillors

G. H. Ainsworth	Mrs. G. M. Lindley
A. Attack	C. Singlewood
Mrs. M. J. Bastow	M. G. Spruce
B. W. Broadbent	H. Hargreaves
L. Appleyard	J. Fawcett, J.P.
Mrs. L. Woollin	

†Elected Alderman — 3rd January, 1962.

*Died — 17th December, 1961.

Local Health Authority
West Riding County Council

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.
BOROUGH OF MORLEY.

Medical Officer of Health.

Allan Withnell, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

E. C. Lewis, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

R. H. Wood, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

G. E. Bottomley, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
A.M.Inst.P.C. (Resigned 31.7.61)
R. S. Wright, M.A.P.H.I.
G. Wright, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Appointed 6.11.61)
K. R. Flint, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 2.1.61).

Student Public Health Inspector.

J. K. Greenwood

Cleansing Officer.

G. Gregory.

Public Health Inspector's Clerks.

R. Crabtree.
Miss M. Newton

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

Preventive Medical Services: Health Division 13.

Divisional Medical Officer.

As above (M.O.H.).

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers

Irene Hargreaves, M.B., Ch.B.

Mary K. Shaw, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer to East Ardsley and Drighlington Child Welfare Centres (Part-time).

Ruth M. Chippindale, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

School Dental Officers.

E. Thornton, L.D.S.

P. Smith, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.

Divisional Nursing Officer.

Miss A. Seelig, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate, Q.N.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Mrs. E. Garbutt, S.R.N., S.C.M., Fever Trained.

Miss E. K. Rhodes, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Part 1),
H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. E. M. Hemingway, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. Certificate. (Resigned 29.3.61).

Miss D. M. Habergham, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1).
H.V. Certificate.

Miss B. S. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Miss J. Ashley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Mrs. D. J. Jackson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss B. M. Chapman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Miss B. M. Balback, S.R.N., S.C.M.,

Orthopaedic Certificate (Appointed 1.5.61).

Mental Welfare Officers.

Mr. H. H. Robinson, R.M.P.A., R.M.N.

Mrs. E. I. Jones (Appointed 5.4.61).

Training Centre — Ossett.

Mrs. G. Moorhouse, N.A.M.H. Diploma (Supervisor)
(Resigned 10.12.61).

Mrs. A. Ellis.

Miss J. Blackburn (Resigned 10.12.61).

Miss E. Y. Duncombe (Appointed 2.10.61).

Home Nurses.

Mrs. C. Noble, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. F. White, S.R.N., Q.N.

Miss E. Rothery, S.R.N., Q.N.

Miss J. Stokes, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. E. Newell, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. M. Gillman, S.R.N., Q.N. (Resigned 30.4.61).

Mrs. J. Birkby, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. M. Corness, S.R.N. (Appointed 1.5.61)

Midwives.

Miss M. Burdon, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss E. Chapman, S.C.M.

Mrs. J. A. Stakes, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. Ellison, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Speech Therapist.

Miss G. M. Carr, L.C.S.T. (Appointed 5.12.61)

Dental Attendants.

Mrs. S. Whitehead (Resigned 14.4.61).

Miss L. Dibb.

Mrs. W. Gotobed (Appointed 5.4.61).

Chiropodists.

Miss D. E. Smith, M.Ch.S. (Part-time)

Mr. H. O. Hill, L.Ch., H.Ch.D. (Part-time)

Joint Clerical Staff

Engaged in all constituent districts of the Division viz.,
Morley, Ossett, Horbury and Wakefield R.D.

A. Wright, D.M.A., D.P.A. (Senior Clerk).

K. Schofield, D.P.A. (Resigned 19.11.61).

D. Leach.

C. C. Roberts.

P. M. Sheard.

Miss M. Halloran.

Miss C. Brennan.
 Mrs. M. E. Kilburn.
 Mrs. M. Thornburn.
 Mrs. J. Mell.
 Miss K. Edmondson.
 Miss M. G. Shackleton.
 Mr. D. Gamble (Appointed 4.9.61).
 Mrs. M. Wingett (Part-time).

LEEDS REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

Consultant Staff.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.

H. Morus Jones, M.C., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

Chest Physicians.

J. K. Scott, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
 G. F. Edwards, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.,
 M.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic Surgeon.

L. Wittels, M.D. (Vienna), D.O. (Oxon.)

Paediatricians.

G. M. Lewis, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., M.R.C.P.E.
 A. P. Roberts, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.
 M.R.C.S., D.C.H.

Orthopædic Surgeon.

Miss M. A. Pearson, F.R.C.S.

Windsor House.

Morley.

August, 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1961.

The vital statistics for the year continue in the main to show encouraging trends. There has been no notified case of diphtheria in the Borough for over ten years, and for the third year in succession there has been no notified case of poliomyelitis. The immunisation campaigns have undoubtedly contributed to this satisfactory state of affairs. There were 44 notified cases of whooping cough during the year, and it is significant that not one of these children had completed a full course of immunisation.

By far the greatest number of notifications during the year was for measles. Because of its high degree of infectivity, its liability to complications, and the absence of any adequate

means of prevention, measles can now be regarded as one of the more serious of the common infectious diseases of childhood. Work is proceeding on the manufacture of an effective measles vaccine, but it will probably be many years yet before this is available. Fortunately, a single attack usually confers a life-long immunity.

At the invitation of the Medical Research Council we took part in a survey to indicate the value of the Sabin oral poliomyelitis vaccine in children who had already been protected by injections of the Salk vaccine. The survey was supervised by the Virus Research Laboratory, Sheffield, and the school chosen was the Victoria County Secondary School. Over 110 children received the vaccine and samples of blood were taken from each child before and after the vaccine was administered. The findings showed that the oral vaccine could be used to reinforce the immunity of children who had already received Salk vaccine, and these findings influenced the policy in poliomyelitis vaccination throughout the whole country. Morley was one of the few places in the county chosen for this survey, and it is a pleasure to record the excellent way in which the children, parents and teachers co-operated with the medical staff.

In spite of the fact that the birthrate is the highest for the last ten years there has again been no maternal death associated with pregnancy or childbirth. This reflects credit both on the General Practitioners and our own Maternity Services.

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register fell by approximately ten per cent. during the year and at 129 is the lowest ever recorded.

The degree of co-operation between the Health Department and the Public Health Inspector's Office has continued throughout the year to be excellent. I will allow Mr. Lewis's first-class report to speak for itself. In particular, I support wholeheartedly his plea for the pasteurisation of all milk, whether Tuberculin Tested or not.

In my last Report I described a Non-routine Scheme which had been introduced in the School Health Service for a trial period, and I said that an evaluation of the Scheme would be made in 1961. The essential feature of the Scheme is that the routine medical examination in junior schools is replaced by alternative means of obtaining information about the children. These alternative means are principally a questionnaire completed by parents, and improved arrangements for referral by teachers and Health Visitors. This means that in the junior schools, instead of all the children in one year being routinely examined, the only children examined are those causing concern to parents, teachers and Health Visitors.

The Scheme was evaluated in 1961 by comparing, with previous years, the number of defects discovered in the children and the number of medical man-hours required to discover

them. It was found that, in general, the efficiency of the Scheme in discovering defects was greater than that of the conventional routine examination. It was also shown that, with the same complement of medical staff, the School Doctor was able to devote more time to the children requiring attention. The principal disadvantage of any non-routine scheme is that defects which are entirely symptomless are likely to be missed. It was felt that this was out-weighed by the advantages, but that a longer trial of the Scheme was required. On receiving our report, the County Council agreed to the continuance of the Scheme in this Division for an indefinite period, and also to its extension to other Divisions. An account of the working of the Scheme was published nationally in the Medical Press.

In November, 1960 an immunisation campaign was launched against diphtheria and tetanus, and this continued until June, 1961. This campaign was unexpectedly successful and extra doctors had to be seconded to the Division to deal with the demand. The total number of injections given against diphtheria and tetanus during the campaign was of the order of ten thousand. This figure could not have been achieved without the willing co-operation of parents, teachers and General Practitioners, and particularly of my medical, nursing and clerical staff.

On account of the large number of injections needed in the immunisation campaign, the County Medical Officer,

Dr. R. W. Elliott, asked us to try out a disposable syringe which had recently come on to the market. This was a plastic syringe with attached needle and contained in a sealed, transparent plastic envelope. The syringe and attached needle were sterilised by the manufacturers and so were immediately ready for use. This was clearly an advantage over the conventional glass syringe which has to be cleaned and sterilised in the clinic or in the patient's home for every injection. It was thus a question of whether the convenience of the disposable syringe, which was used only once and then discarded, would be off-set by the cost. Two thousand disposable syringes were used in the trial and a comprehensive report was submitted to the County Medical Officer.

Later in the year, a hot-air steriliser was tried out for two months in the Division, and comparison was made with the disposable syringe in terms of convenience and cost. The hot-air steriliser is similar to an electric oven in which the temperature is thermostatically controlled. The syringes, which were of the ordinary glass type, were cleaned in the Morley Central Clinic and then placed with an attached needle in a cylindrical aluminium container and sterilised. The containers had a screw-top which was sealed with adhesive plaster immediately after sterilisation. Sterilised syringes in protective containers were thus made available to all Health Visitors, Midwives and Home Nurses in Morley. The nurses simply collected syringes as required from the Central Clinic, and after use returned

them to the Clinic to be cleaned and sterilised once more. After this syringe service had been operating in Morley for about a fortnight it was extended to Croft House, Ossett, and so then covered the greater part of the Division.

During the two months trial of the hot-air steriliser about nine hundred injections were given. An analysis of labour costs, capital depreciation, etc. of this method of sterilisation was then attempted, and a comparison made with the cost of the disposable syringe. The cost per syringe using the hot-air steriliser was found to be slightly in excess of the cost of the disposable syringe, and following our reports the County Council agreed to extend the use of the disposable syringe to the whole of the West Riding.

During 1961 I visited each of the sixty-eight schools in the Health Division. The visits were spread over four months and on each occasion I was accompanied by two or three members of my staff. Each visit was principally a courtesy call to introduce myself to the headteachers and their staffs, but the opportunity was taken of discussing the Non-routine Scheme with the headteachers of junior schools, and of examining the toilet facilities in all the schools. A detailed report of the lavatory accommodation and washing facilities in all the schools was sent to the County Medical Officer and to the two Divisional Education Officers concerned. The visits took place with

the full approval of the Divisional Education Officers, and I would like to place on record our appreciation of the welcome we received at every school.

One further activity in the School Health Service was the compilation of a detailed report on the most appropriate methods of hand-drying in schools. The report was submitted to the County Medical Officer and subsequently considered by the County Education Committee.

It will thus be seen that 1961 has been a very full year for the Health Department. The work of the Department is essentially team-work, and I would like to pay tribute to the devotion of my staff, and to thank you Madam Chairman and Members for your personal encouragement during the year.

Yours sincerely,

ALLAN WITHNELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I.

VITAL STATISTICS

Statistics.

Area	9,494 acres
Population—Census 1961	40,322
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population mid-1961	40,750
Number of dwelling houses	14,908
Rateable Value (31.3.61)	£383,514
Product of a penny rate (1960-61)	£1,490

Summary of Vital Statistics

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births:				Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 16.8
Legitimate	654	339	315	
Illegitimate	30	17	13	
Still-Births:				Rate per 1,000 (live and still-births) 22.9
Legitimate	13	5	8	
Illegitimate	3	—	3	
Total Births:				
Legitimate	667	344	323	
Illegitimate	33	17	16	
Deaths	471	244	227	Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 11.6

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths.

Infant Mortality.

17 infants under the age of twelve months died during 1961, giving an infant mortality rate of 24.9 per 1,000 births.

The following table gives the cause of death of these infants:—

Cause of Death	No. of infants dying in				
	1st week	2nd wk.	3rd wk.	4th wk.	5-52 weeks
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	4	1	—	—	—
Congenital Abnormalities	—	—	—	4	1
Haemorrhagic Disease ...	4	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	1	—	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH—MORLEY M.B.

Cause of Death	1959			1960			1961		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory tract	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Diseases	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	16	6	22	3	4	7	5	7	12
11. Malignant Neoplasm—lung and bronchus	13	—	13	18	2	20	14	2	16
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	—	8	8	—	8	8	—	14	14
13. Malignant Neoplasm: Uterus	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	2	2
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	23	21	44	27	22	49	25	16	41
15. Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	2	2
16. Diabetes	—	3	3	3	2	5	—	2	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	31	40	71	30	38	68	24	42	66
18. Coronary disease: Angina	64	31	95	87	37	124	68	35	103
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	6	8	7	2	9	4	6	10
20. Other Heart Disease	25	30	55	28	37	65	22	39	61
21. Other Circulatory Disease...	10	8	18	12	14	26	8	13	21

Cause of Death	1959			1960			1961		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
22. Influenza	1	4	5	—	—	—	4	2	6
23. Pneumonia	8	8	16	10	13	23	10	9	19
24. Bronchitis	24	8	32	13	9	22	22	7	29
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3	2	—	2	3	2	5
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	5	—	5	2	—	2	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	2	—	2	2	—	2	3	3	6
32. Other defined and ill- defined diseases	20	20	40	16	26	42	17	15	32
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	1	4	5	2	1	3	4	1	5
34. All other accidents	3	2	5	2	4	6	7	3	10
35. Suicide	4	2	6	2	3	5	—	2	2
36. Homicide & operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all Causes	262	209	471	270	231	501	244	227	471

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Under 1		1 — 5	6—15	16—25	26—35	36—45	46—55	56—65	66—75	Over 75		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
11	6	— 2	1 1	3 1	4 1	5 6	31 15	42 37	71 58	76	100	244	227

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS for the YEAR 1961, based on the Registrar-General's figures.
COMPARISON WITH OTHER AREAS.

	Morley M.B.	Ossett M.B.	Horbury U.D.	Wake- field R.D.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Dis.	West Riding Admin. Cty	England and Wales (Prov- isional Figs.)
Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	16.8	18.9	19.6	18.7	16.7	17.2	17.4
Still Birth Rate (per 1000 live and still births) ...	22.9	17.5	17.3	32.7	19.7	20.2	18.7
Death Rates (all per 1000 estimated resident popu- lation). All causes ...	11.6	11.2	14.2	10.8	12.8	12.1	12.0
Infective & Parasitic Diseases	0.0	0.07	0.0	0.05	0.05	0.05	*
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	0.02	0.07	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.06	0.07
Other forms of tuberculosis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01
Cancer	2.13	2.15	1.85	1.90	2.09	1.98	2.16
Vascular Lesions of ner- vous system	1.62	2.22	1.73	1.26	1.97	1.84	*
Heart & Circ. Diseases...	4.79	4.64	5.89	4.23	4.79	4.50	*
Respiratory disease (excl- uding tuberculosis of respiratory system) ...	1.33	1.14	1.96	1.31	1.76	1.64	*
Infant Mortality (deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	24.9	17.8	29.4	31.2	24.2	24.6	21.4
Maternal Mortality (deaths of mothers due to pregnancy or child birth per 1,000 live and still births)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.30	0.27	0.33
Perinatal Mortality	34.3	24.5	34.7	55.4	33.5	34.2	*
Neonatal Mortality	14.6	14.2	29.4	23.4	16.0	16.5	15.5

* Figures not available.

VITAL STATISTICS OVER THE TEN YEARS 1952—1961

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortal- ity Rate	Maternal Mortal- ity Rate	Cancer Death Rate	T.B. Death Rate		No. of cases of		No. of Deaths	
						Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary	Diph- theria	Polio- myelitis	T.B. All forms	Can- cer of lung and bron- chus
1952	13.4	14.06	20.1	1.64	1.76	0.10	0.00	0	2	4	8
1953	15.3	12.4	31.5	1.61	2.30	0.18	0.00	0	2	7	11
1954	14.5	12.2	24.3	0.00	2.02	0.08	0.02	0	1	4	13
1955	13.8	11.6	20.8	0.00	1.97	0.03	0.03	0	5	2	13
1956	15.8	12.6	14.4	0.00	2.13	0.08	0.05	0	0	5	15
1957	15.9	12.4	33.4	0.00	2.04	0.13	0.02	0	1	6	13
1958	16.2	11.6	23.3	0.00	2.29	0.08	0.00	0	13	3	18
1959	15.9	11.8	23.6	0.00	2.28	0.05	0.00	0	0	2	13
1960	16.4	12.4	25.6	0.00	2.21	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	20
1961	16.8	11.6	24.9	0.00	2.13	0.02	0.00	0	0	1	16

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

A. HOSPITALS.

General Hospital Accommodation.

There are no hospitals within the Borough of Morley, but reasonably adequate facilities are available in Wakefield, Dewsbury, and Leeds, under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

Isolation Hospitals.

Patients with infectious disease may be admitted to Snape-thorpe Hospital, Wakefield; or to Seacroft Hospital at Leeds. The latter hospital admits all cases of acute poliomyelitis from this area.

Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes.

Maternity hospital facilities are available at centres in Wakefield, Dewsbury and Leeds and there is a maternity home in Morley. Priority is given to abnormal cases and to mothers living in conditions unsuitable for domiciliary confinement. Many expectant mothers requiring hospital confinement are booked through the Divisional Health Office, this department being in a position to advise on social circumstances.

B. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The local ambulance service is provided by the West Riding County Council. There is a local depot in the centre of the town but all calls for the ambulance service should be made to the Ambulance Headquarters, Tel. No.: Bradford 682211.

C. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield (under the administration of the Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health) accepts specimens for bacteriological, virological, entomological and chemical investigations from General Practitioners and Public Health Department Staff,

SECTION III.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Summary of Notifications received during 1961.

Disease	Total Cases notified (corrected)
Scarlet Fever	6
Whooping Cough	44
Acute Poliomyelitis	—
Measles	574
Diphtheria	—
Dysentery	9
Meningococcal Infection	—
Acute Pneumonia	9
Smallpox	—
Acute Encephalitis	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—
Erysipelas	—
Food Poisoning	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2
Malaria (Tropical)	1
Anthrax	1

Tuberculosis Services.

Cases requiring examination are referred to either the Chest Clinic at Dewsbury General Hospital, the Chest Clinic at 74 New Briggate, Leeds or the Chest Clinic at Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield. Regular home supervision is carried out by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor. Free milk, bedding, shelters etc., are provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Divisional Medical Officer if recommended by the Consultant Chest Physician in charge of the Clinic.

The following table gives at a glance the position regarding tuberculosis in Morley in 1961:—

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Totals
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
No. on register on 1st January, 1961	81	38	119	5	19	24	143
No. first notified during 1961	4	3	7	—	2	2	9
No. of cases restored to register	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of cases entered in register otherwise than by notification	4	2	6	1	—	1	7
No. removed from register during 1961:—							
(a) died	3	1	4	—	—	—	4
(b) removed from district	3	3	6	—	—	—	6
(c) recovered ...	13	7	20	—	—	—	20
No. remaining on register at 31st December 1961	70	32	102	6	21	27	129

The number of new cases and the number of deaths of notified cases during 1961 are given in detail in the following table:—

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respira- tory		Non- Respira- tory		Respira- tory		Non- Respira- tory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0- 5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
45-64	2	2	—	—	3	1	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	3	—	2	3	1	—	—

SECTION IV.

W.R.C.C. PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES.**A. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.****Infant Welfare.**

Morley Multiple Clinic, Corporation Street, Morley — Monday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.; Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

General Working Men's Club, East Ardsley—Tuesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

No. 1, Syke Road, West Ardsley—*Thursday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

The Zion Schoolroom, Drighlington — *Friday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

The Conservative Club, Gildersome—*Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

* Combined with a School Clinic Session.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal.

For patients booked at Morley Hall Maternity Home:—
Morley Hall Maternity Home (Hospital Board)—Thursday, 2-0 to 6-0 p.m. (Combined ante-natal and post-natal clinic).

For patients booking at other Lying-in Institutions, or remaining at home for confinement:—

Multiple Clinic premises, Corporation Street, Morley—*Friday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.; Relaxation Clinic, Friday, 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

Conservative Club, Gildersome—Relaxation Clinic, Tuesday, 3-0 to 4-0 p.m.

1 Syke Road, West Ardsley — Relaxation Clinic, Wednesday, 2-0 to 3-0 p.m.

* Combined ante-natal and post-natal clinic.

School Clinic (See also under Section I).

Morley Multiple Clinic, Corporation Street, Morley:

* (a) Minor Ailments—Monday to Friday inclusive, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.

(b) Dental—Monday to Friday inclusive by appointment.

(c) Ophthalmic—As required by arrangement.

(d) Paediatric—As required by arrangement.

(e) Artificial Sunlight—Tuesday and Thursday, 1-45 to 4-0 p.m.

(f) Speech Theraphy—Monday, 9-15 to 12 and 1-30 to 4-30 p.m.

Drighlington, Zion Schoolroom, — Minor Ailments, Tuesday, 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

West Ardsley, 1 Syke Road — Minor Ailments, Tuesday, 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

East Ardsley, General Working Men's Club—Minor Ailments, Friday, 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

*Medical Officer in attendance Tuesday and Friday mornings only.

Smallpox Vaccination, Diptheria Immunisation, Whooping Cough Immunisation, Tetanus Immunisation.

All Infant Welfare Centres—As required by arrangement.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

(by arrangement with the Divisional Health Office).

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

By arrangement with the Divisional Health Office.

Chiropody.

Central Clinic, Morley — Tue., Wed. and Thur. 9-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon.

1 Syke Road, West Ardsley — Aternate Mondays 2-0 to 5-0 p.m.

General Working Men's Club, East Ardsley — Alternate Mondays 2-0 to 5-0 p.m.

Additional sessions are also held at the surgery of Mr. H. O. Hill in Queen Street, Morley. In Gildersome the service is administered by the Gildersome Old Age Pensioners' Association.

B. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Ante Natal Services

Clinic	Total No. of women who attended	Total Attendances
Multiple Clinic, Corporation Street, Morley	144	383

339 Attendances were made at the Relaxation Classes at Morley, West Ardsley and Gildersome Clinics.

Child Welfare Clinics.

Clinic	Sessions per month	No. of children who attended		Attendances made by children		Average attendance per session
		Under 1 year of age	2-5 years of age	Under 1 year of age	2-5 years of age	
Multiple Clinic Corporation Street, Morley	8	233	346	4536	735	55
Con. Club Gildersome	4	63	94	1167	173	28
1 Syke Road, W. Ardsley	4	82	120	1209	315	33
General Working Men's Club, East Ardsley	4	43	102	1157	308	30
Zion Schoolroom, Drighlington	4	38	60	931	157	23
Total	24	459	722	9000	1688	34

Home Visiting by Health Visitors.

No. of Ante-natal Visits:—	
First Visits	27
Subsequent Visits	15
No. of Visits to Children under 1 year:—	
First Visits	729
Subsequent Visits	3969
No. of Visits to Children 1-5 years	4933
Special Visits	3740
Total ...	13413

The Care of Premature Infants.

Special equipment and nursing staff are available for use in the home in cases requiring them.

Weight at Birth	No. of Premature Babies		No. Dying	No. Surviving 28 days
	Born Alive	Born Dead		
Under 2½ lbs.	3	1	3	—
2½-3 lbs.	—	1	—	—
3 -3½ lbs.	4	—	4	—
3½-4 lbs.	3	—	—	3
4 -4½ lbs.	7	3	—	7
4½-5 lbs.	7	1	—	7
5 -5½ lbs.	25	—	2	23
Total	49	6	9	40

The following table shows the number of Morley women confined in hospital, private nursing homes, or delivered by midwives and private practitioners in Morley or elsewhere.

	No.	%
No. delivered in Morley Hall	214	30.6 %
No. delivered in other hospitals.....	309	44.1 %
No. delivered by midwives	174	24.8 %
No. delivered in private nursing homes	—	0.0 %
No. delivered by doctors (including the difficult cases met with by midwives in their practice where a doctor had to be called to effect delivery)	3	0.5 %
Total (including stillbirths)	700	100.0 %

During 1961 the practising midwives summoned medical assistance to 22 mothers and 1 infant. Medical aid was sent for on account of the following conditions:—

Mothers		Infants	
Cause	No.	Cause	No.
Breech presentation	4	Prematurity	1
Ruptured perineum	7		
Delayed labour	3		
Premature labour	3		
Puerperal pyrexia	2		
Other conditions	3		
Total	22		1

Emergency Obstetric Unit.

The 'flying squad' attached to Staincliffe General Hospital, Dewsbury, is available for obstetric emergencies occurring within the Borough.

Analgesia.

All midwives are trained in the administration of both trilene and gas and air analgesia and are provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor. During 1961 49 women received gas and air analgesia and 82 received trilene.

The Care of Illegitimate Children.

Special advice about legal adoption is given if this is desired.

Every effort is made to find a suitable home for the baby either with the mother or with the grandparents. These cases are seen in the home by the Health Visitor and encouraged to attend the Infant Welfare Clinic regularly.

Provision of Welfare Foods, etc.

Many proprietary brands of milk and other infant foods are sold at the Child Welfare Clinics for the convenience of mothers, and special brands of milk are ordered when necessary.

Welfare cod liver oil, orange juice, vitamin A and D tablets, and National Dried Milk, are also distributed at the Child Welfare Clinics.

Provision of Maternity Outfits.

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

C. PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

Home Nursing.

The County Council is responsible for the Home Nursing Service in Morley, the seven whole-time nurses being resident in their own homes.

Cases attended	No. of individual patients	Total number of visits made
Medical Conditions	596	15960
Surgical Conditions	146	3442
Tuberculosis	4	216
Maternity	2	13
Total	748	19631

Midwifery.

Four whole-time midwives (resident in their own homes) were employed by the County Council to serve the Borough of Morley during 1961.

D. HEALTH VISITING.

The duties of the Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. The principal duty of the Health Visitor is health education, and (for this purpose) she visits the homes to give advice on the care of children and of persons (including adults) suffering from illness, and of expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitor also gives advice in the home as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

E. HOME HELPS.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, the County Council provide domestic help for households "where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age."

There were 425 cases attend by Home Helps during 1961 compared with 401 in the previous year, and the total number of hours worked was 53,593. This is approximately 4,000 hours more than in 1960.

Home Helps were provided for the following reasons:—

	Cases	Hours
Maternity	19	670
Tuberculosis	3	500
Aged and Chronic Sick	395	51736
Others	8	687
	<hr/> 425	<hr/> 53593

F. CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Special arrangements are made for the care and after-care of patients suffering from tuberculosis, mental illness or sub-normality, venereal disease and other illnesses.

G. MENTAL HEALTH.

The Mental Health Act, 1959 came fully into force on 1st November, 1960. As from that date the establishment provides for the services of two Mental Welfare Officers for Morley M.B., Ossett M.B., Horbury U.D., and Wakefield R.D.

The Mental Welfare Officers carry out duties in connection with the admission of patients to Psychiatric Hospitals and pre-care and after-care of such patients within the community.

The following figures relate to patients as at 31st December, 1961.

Care and After Care of Patients.

(a) SUB-NORMAL	Under 16 yrs. of age		Over 16 yrs. of age		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Care and After-care	9	11	23	24	32	35
Attending Training Centre	6	8	8	3	14	11
Employed Full-time	—	—	13	10	13	10
Employed Part-time	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suitably Occupied at Home	—	1	5	9	5	10
(b) MENTALLY ILL	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
1. Admitted to hospital	12		19		31	
2. Care and After-Care	23		27		50	

H. Chiropody.

Regular sessions are held at centres in the area and domiciliary visits can be arranged where the patient is certified to be medically unfit to attend the clinic. Details of the cases treated throughout the year are given in the following table. The figures relating to the service administered by the Gildersome Old Age Pensioners' Association are shown separately.

	No. of sessions held	No. of Patients Treated						Total Treatments Given					
		At clinic			At Home			At clinic			At Home		
		A	PH	EM	A	PH	EM	A	PH	EM	A	PH	EM
Gildersome Service	44	67	1	—	30	—	—	359	5	—	185	21	—
Direct Service	254	453	8	1	201	10	—	2189	2	—	1103	49	—

A — Aged
PH — Physically Handicapped.
EM — Expectant Mothers.

I. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Number of school departments in district	31
Number of children in attendance at school at the end of 1961	6310
Number of children examined during 1961	1877

The number of children examined was made up as follows:—

Entrants	377
Leavers	685
Re-examinations	204
Special Examinations	611

The children in the Junior Schools are covered by the Non-routine Scheme and so are not routinely examined. The number of these children requiring a medical examination is included in the number of "Special Examinations" in the above table.

Physical Condition of Pupils Examined

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Entrants	376	1
Leavers	685	—
No. of defects requiring treatment ...		88
No. of defects requiring observation		338

Cleanliness Inspections.

The Health Visitor attends every school department at frequent intervals throughout the year to examine the children for unclean and verminous conditions. Where such conditions exist, parents are informed and are instructed in the application of an effective remedy. Warnings are issued in cases of non-compliance and statutory action taken where there is persistent default.

No. of examinations carried out during the year	14034
No. of cases of infestation found	439
Percentage of infestation	3.6%
No. of children excluded from school	67
No. of cleansing notices issued	27
No. of cleansing orders issued	9
No. of children cleansed by nursing staff	8

Paediatric Clinic.

Sessions held	Individual children attending	Total attendances
14	36	53

Ophthalmic Clinic.

Sessions held.	No. of refractions.	Prescribed spectacles.
36	460	188

Ultra-Violet Light Clinic.

The number of attendances at the U.V.L. Clinic during the year was 726.

Dental Clinic.**Dental Inspection and Treatment.**

No. of children inspected	3584
No. of children offered treatment	2478
No. of children treated	2130
No. of attendances	6954

Number of Extractions.

Temporary teeth	2693
Permanent teeth	1455

Number of Fillings

Temporary teeth	106
Permanent teeth	3434

Number of Other Operations.

Temporary teeth	23
Permanent teeth	2441

Number of General Anaesthetics 1597

No. of Dentures fitted 62

No. of X-rays 276

J. Immunisation and Vaccination.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, immunisation against diphtheria, immunisation against whooping cough, immunisation against tetanus and vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis may be done either at the Clinics or by the Family Doctor.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Number of children in Morley who completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisation in 1961 :—

Age	Under 1	1-4	5-14
Completed injections, 1961	446	171	492

Total = 1109

Immunised in previous years re-inforced in 1961	—	—	793
--	---	---	-----

Total = 793

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

The Local Health Authority's Scheme operates in this area and immunisations under the scheme have been carried out as in previous years from 1952. Immunisation against whooping cough is available under the County Council's Scheme to infants and children up to and including the age of four years.

Number of children in Morley who completed a full course of whooping cough immunisation during 1961.

Age at final Injection	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	Total
No. immunised	246	243	33	32	16	570

During the year there were 44 notified cases of whooping cough. None of the children concerned had completed a full course of immunisation.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

In April, 1961 the Minister of Health asked Local Authorities to extend their arrangements for vaccination against poliomyelitis by offering a fourth injection to certain younger children. In view of the markedly greater risk of infection to which children in school are exposed it was recommended that a re-inforcing fourth dose should be offered to children aged five to twelve years inclusive. Children receiving this fourth dose are included in the "boosting dose" figures given below.

No. of persons receiving two injections ... 1588

No. of persons receiving a boosting dose ... 2800

Vaccination against Smallpox.

During the year 100 people were vaccinated against smallpox, 31 of whom were under one year of age.

In addition 33 people were re-vaccinated.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

This scheme is approved by the Ministry of Health. The immunising vaccine used is B.C.G. and the selected age-group is that of children in their fourteenth year with a view to affording protection to adolescents in the early years of their employment in industry and elsewhere. This scheme was put into operation in Morley late in 1954.

Vaccination was offered to all children in this age-group in 1961, acceptance being voluntary.

The following table is a summary of the work carried out in the year:—

School	No. of children whose parents consented	No. of children Mantoux Tested	No. with positive reaction	No. with negative reaction	No. vaccinated
Woodkirk County Secondary .	143	143	15	123	123
Victoria County Secondary .	76	76	7	69	69
East Ardsley County Secondary .	18	18	1	16	16
Margetson County Secondary	23	23	5	18	18
Elmfield County Secondary .	32	32	4	25	25
Morley Grammar School	72	72	11	57	57
Totals ...	364	364	43	308	308

B.C.G. Vaccination is also available at the Local Chest Clinic for the protection of ascertained contacts of cases of tuberculosis, and in certain other cases.

Immunisation against Tetanus.

Number of children in the Borough who completed a full course of immunisation against Tetanus during 1961.

Age at date of injection	Under 1	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years
No. immunised	448	62	42	30	41	766	357

Total - 1746

K. Children Neglected or Ill-treated in Their Own Homes.

In 1950 a joint circular was issued by the Ministries of Health and Education indicating that steps should be taken to set up a Committee to discuss problem families. The main function of this Committee is to bring together all the Statutory and Voluntary Bodies who can in any way assist in the rehabilitation of a problem family. The Committee meets quarterly in the Morley Town Hall under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health, and considers cases for the Morley M.B. A total of 15 cases have been discussed at the meetings during 1961.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my third Annual Report upon the sanitary circumstances of the area and the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year 1961. The Statistical Sections of the report will show details of the continued progress in practically all fields of the work. In addition to these details, the following observations are submitted for your particular consideration.

General Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

The sanitary circumstances of the area may be regarded on the whole as satisfactory. The only dwellinghouse without a piped water supply is over 200 years old and would have been dealt with by clearance under the Housing Acts if it were not for the fact that the house is tenanted by an aged couple who do not wish to be disturbed. The house is supplied by a land spring which has never been known to fail and bacteriological samples taken of the water over the years have been found to be satisfactory. Occasionally after incessant rain the supply becomes contaminated with subsoil water and added precautions are taken until samples of the water are again found to be satisfactory. There are a number of houses not connected to the local authority's sewers and in some cases privy middens are still in use. The number of privy middens in use becomes less each year, the number being now 19 as compared with 27 in the previous year. All the houses using privy middens are in isolated parts of the district and as slum clearance work progresses, so the number of middens in use decreases. Where the houses served by the privy middens are structurally sound, efforts are made to interest the owners for their conversion to water closets and septic tank installations. It is hoped that in the near future a block of six through houses will be converted to the water carriage system, the proposed scheme will, with the aid of privy conversion grants and Standard Grants, provide not only water closets but also bathrooms and hot water for the houses. Before very long now the use of privy middens in the Borough will be a relic of the past.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

An efficient and hygienic system of collecting household refuse is a service now demanded by ratepayers many of whom let the department know in no uncertain terms that the collection should be a weekly one. The Health Committee also realises that every effort should be made to attain a 5 day collection of refuse and was perturbed that only 25% of the Borough are having a weekly collection. Throughout the year the Health General sub Committee met on several occasions to enquire into the present system of collection and disposal. First of all the sub Committee pinpointed its attention to the existing vehicles and method of maintenance to ensure that each vehicle is kept in a roadworthy condition to carry out its daily task as breakdowns immediately upset the collection service. Maintenance of the vehicles can now be regarded as satisfactory and loss of available vehicle working time through breakdowns has been negligible. The sub-Committee is now giving considerable attention to the actual collection of refuse and is bearing in mind the difficulties encountered throughout the year.

Staffing difficulties are apparent because the establishment of men has not altered since 1945 although checks of dustbins in the Borough have shown an increase of 4,900 dustbins since 1951. Apart from the increase in the actual number of dustbins due to new development taking place and householders acquiring additional dustbins because of infrequency of collection, or because houses are included in an operative smoke control area, the time taken to empty and replace dustbins in new estates becomes increasingly longer owing to longer carriage from house to vehicle. Each house has at least one dustbin whereas in the case of slum clearance properties which are being demolished, bins, on the whole are provided on a basis of 3—5 houses in one bin shelter per block of houses. Staff absences have been particularly high during the twelve months ending 31st May 1962, the average monthly absence rate being as follows — Sickness 8.0%; Holidays 4.2%, Other absences 0.5% and a high rate of absence upsets the target number of dustbins to be emptied daily. Recently too the 44 hour working week was reduced to 42. This was to be done without loss in output but in practice however it has been found that there is an equivalent loss in output.

Since the post war period, the composition of household refuse has altered considerably in that now there is far more bulk than weight. The use of compression vehicles is one answer to combat this as has been realised in the use of the Dennis Paxit vehicle for in the case of the side loaders, it entails the manhandling of refuse in the vehicles to fill them to capacity. The establishment of Smoke Control Areas will have an important bearing on refuse collection in future and our limited experience so far in this work shows that gas or electricity will become the main authorised fuel to be used and consequently all the household refuse will have to be deposited in the dustbin. A certain amount of garden refuse may also have to be collected.

As soon as the sub-Committee has in its possession a complete picture of the present system and the difficulties involved, recommendations will be made for the immediate improvement of the refuse collection service on all the rounds and for the ultimate aim to implement a 5 day collection.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The time spent in carrying out the Council's policy for establishing Smoke Control Areas becomes progressively more each year. This is true for both field work and administrative duties and it is considered to be time well spent especially now that we can point to several areas for which Orders have been confirmed and are in operation and are devoid of soot and grime emitted from domestic coal fires. The work falls mainly into three sections — inspectional work prior to forming a Smoke Control Area and the administrative work required to work out costs of adaptation and conversion prior to submitting an Order to the Minister for confirmation; administrative work after an Order has been confirmed for informing owners and occupiers of dwellinghouses of their legal obligations under the Order, checking the work of conversion and adaptation carried out before an Order becomes operative and determining the amount of grant payable; the watch for offenders after an Order becomes operative and a great deal of advisory work to assist householders to overcome difficulties in the changeover from coal burning to burning solid smokeless fuels.

Seven Smoke Control Orders became operative on the 1st September, 1961, one being the Council's first year programme comprising of 441 Council and 71 private dwellinghouses and covered an area of 558 acres. The other six Orders comprised solely of new developments and involved 322 Council and 246 private dwellinghouses, the total acreage of the areas being 48.89 acres.

Now that these Orders have been in operation for several months it is possible to divulge the reactions of many of the householders concerned. It can be said that coke is not a popular solid smokeless fuel probably because of difficulty in lighting it and failure to keep the required depth of fire although the majority of complainants after being shown how to light and tend a coke fire agreed that these difficulties were easily overcome. Houses where both husband and wife went out to work were in the main converted to either gas or electric fires. A number of elderly tenants complained of the increased cost of having to burn coke and increased cost arose from the fact that quite often when the weather was not exceptionally cold, they would make do with only a small fire in the grate and this of course is not practicable when burning coke or any other solid smokeless fuel. A considerable number of householders welcomed the changeover both from the increased heating and cleanliness viewpoint and better results from the fireback boilers. It is agreed that the winter months were about the coldest on record yet the number of founded complaints of lack of adequate heating during this period was negligible. On no occasion has there been complaint of fumes from coke fires. Observations on the confirmed areas within the first few weeks of coming into operation showed that at some houses coal was still being burnt and investigations at these dwellinghouses showed that coal bought before the areas became operative was being burnt as a mixture of coal and coke. In lighter vein — the lady who informed the inspector during an investigation that she only burnt coal during the hours of darkness!

During the year, work on the 2nd year programme — Britannia Road area was completed and the Order was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. There were two objections to the Order but after consultation with the objectors, both were withdrawn and the Order has now been confirmed and comes into operation on

the 1st June, 1963. Work was then immediately commenced on the 3rd year programme and this area includes the whole of Tingley Common, Rein Road, the right hand side of Dewsbury Road to the Batley boundary at Woodkirk and also an area from the Leeds boundary at Thorpe Lane to Wide Lane, and will include 918 acres with 518 dwellinghouses and 58 other premises. In effect the 3rd year programme joins up the 1st and 2nd year programmes so that there will be a continuous area of 2,678 acres subject to Smoke Control Orders. Also during the year 4 Orders covering mainly new developments involving some 253 dwellinghouses on 83 acres were confirmed. Six further Orders again covering mainly new developments involving some 383 houses on 210 acres have been confirmed but these will not come into operation until the 1st June, 1963. In all at this date 2,378 houses on 2,102 acres will be subject to Smoke Control Orders. House to house inspections on proposed Smoke Control Areas are now showing that there are no real rooted objections to the Council's policy and in fact many householders are changing over to smokeless fuel a long time before they will be affected by the Council's programme. This we put down to our own publicity in this work and also to the excellent support given to the Department by the Local Press.

Although there was less work done this year on the survey of industrial smoke, it was mainly due to the increase of work in connection with domestic smoke. Consequently the Smoke Abatement Advisory Committee did not hold any meetings. Nevertheless observations were made on unsatisfactory chimneys and where the chimneys had been the subject of reports to the Advisory Committee on previous occasions, the owners were reminded of the advice offered to them by the Committee. In this way a number of plants were improved or converted to oil firing and no further trouble of excessive smoke emission has been experienced. Improvement is shown in the fact that there is now only one hand fired industrial plant in the Borough. Industrialists too are co-operating with the Department when their premises are within the boundaries of Smoke Control Areas — and this of course is very necessary.

Housing.

Work on slum clearance progressed satisfactorily during the year and a total of 341 houses were represented as unfit—301 in Clearance areas and 40 as individual unfit houses.

Work is now proceeding on the 1961 programme in which 296 houses have been scheduled to be dealt with and a provisional programme for 1963 includes 288 houses. The following table shows the progress which has been made in slum clearance since the provisional total of 2,661 houses was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1954.

BOROUGH OF MORLEY — SLUM CLEARANCE.

Total Number of Houses submitted to Ministry in 1954 — 2,661.

Houses dealt with by Slum Clearance	Morley	Churwell	W. Ards- ley and Tingley	East Ards-	Gilder- some	Drigh- lington
1954-1959 (1st five years)	475	36	49	62	108
1960	153	44	24	55	58
1961	40	42	34	104	25

Proposed Programme in Wards for 1962 and 1963										47	
	North	Central	Denshaw	Dartmouth	Birks	Churwell	Tingley	West Ardsley	East Ardsley	Gildersome	Drighlington
Slum Clearance for 1962 (296)	—	55	32	5	24	41	51	—	—	17	71
Slum Clearance for 1963 (288)	16	31	8	41	33	—	17	22	44	11	65
Remaining Programme in wards (803)	67	119	—	14	117	63	53	26	124	53	167

The total programme was meant to cover a period of 25 years but if the present rate of progress can be maintained, the time taken to complete the programme will have been shortened by 10 years.

During the year, 22 Clearance Orders and 2 Compulsory Purchase Orders containing a total of 315 houses were submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. Of these, 9 Clearance Orders and 1 Compulsory Purchase Order were confirmed during the year together with 18 Clearance Orders and 1 Compulsory Purchase Order submitted to the Minister during the latter period of 1960 making a total in all of 383 houses confirmed. Included in this total was the Jackson Lane Compulsory Purchase Order and although the whole of the Order was confirmed, there were modifications in that 21 of the properties were changed from pink to grey property. Eleven of these were back to back houses lacking in adequate ventilation, without proper food stores and facilities for the preparation of food and having to share the use of water closets some distance from the houses. Yet the Minister declared that they were not so far defective as to be classed as unfit for human habitation. Although the Minister's decision cannot be queried, one sometimes wonders how defective must a house be to satisfy that it is unfit under Section 4 of the Housing Act 1957 particularly back to back houses as the Minister in a letter to local authorities in May 1956 dealing with Improvement Grants for back to back houses stated — "these houses are by statutory definition unfit and as such should be demolished as soon as possible." Surely the time has arrived for the standard by which a house is considered to be unfit for human habitation to bear some close relation to the extent it falls short of what is considered today to be a modern fit dwelling.

There was a slight increase in the applications for Standard Grants on the previous year and during the year 87 applications were approved together with 2 applications for Discretionary Grants. Payment was made in respect of 77 Standard Grants and the total payments made amounted to £8,205 16s. 2d. Applications for Standard Grants approved during the year were scattered throughout the Borough and were in the main in respect of owner-occupied houses. However it was pleasing to see approved applications in respect of a terrace of 6 tenanted houses and another in respect of a terrace

of 4 tenanted houses. These are two instances whereby the fullest benefit is being reaped from the Standard Grant scheme and efforts are still being made to interest owners of tenanted houses to improve whole blocks of houses in their ownership where the houses are structurally sound but lack amenities. To this end work has commenced on getting a complete picture of houses in the Borough which are not on the present Clearance programme. When the survey has been completed, it will be possible to see what amenities are lacking in houses, whether they are suitable for improvement or whether due to their deterioration since 1954, they should form the basis of a further Clearance programme. The survey will also show streets, terraces or blocks in which only some of the house have been improved and modernised and with the right kind of publicity, it may be possible to get the owners of the remaining houses to modernise them. In forming a future programme of action, some serious thought will have to be given to houses in the central area of the Borough so that intended housing action will have to concur with long term policy for central development as a whole. The survey was commenced before the recent Ministry's Circular on the Improvement of houses was issued and it is hoped to complete it before the end of 1962 so that the Council's proposals can be submitted to the Ministry as requested in the Circular.

Inspection of Food and Food Premises.

Routine inspections of food premises were carried out throughout the year and the general condition of food premises can be regarded as satisfactory. New food preparing establishments are continually being set up in the Borough; a few on quite a large scale. A close watch on plans, specifications and layout of premises and equipment ensures that the establishments start on the right footing and in these establishments the standard of hygiene is of the very highest. Some of them sell their products over a very wide area and the standard of hygiene has to be high as the firm's reputation depends so much on it. Each year it is found that refrigeration plays an increasingly more important part in the hygienic storage and display of food in shops including the smaller front living room shops. An unexpected power cut or power failure particularly during a weekend can bring about a considerable amount of spoilage of perishable foodstuffs. There is still far too much handling of unwrapped food by food vendors especially such commodities as cooked meats and confectionery

whereas the use of a fork or tongs would obviate any risk of contamination. It is the continual vigilance of the public health inspectors that can stamp out this practice by talks on food hygiene to handlers of food during routine inspections of food premises.

Legal proceedings were instituted against a food vendor found smoking whilst handling open food; the case received a certain amount of publicity in the local press and this no doubt served as a warning to other food handlers.

Bacteriological and chemical sampling of food and in particular susceptible food was carried out during the year and a full and detailed examination has been carried out of the carcase of every animal slaughtered in the Borough for human food.

Samples of milk almost invariably are reported upon as being satisfactory whether they are taken for chemical analysis or for bacteriological examination for the statutory standard of keeping quality. Since the eradication of tuberculosis, biological samples of raw milk taken for detection of the tubercle bacillus have always proved negative. The public should be made aware however that milk designated "Tuberculin Tested" only ensures that the milk is free from tuberculosis organisms. It is still raw milk and may therefore contain other organisms harmful to man. This fact was brought forcibly to our attention when following up a case of undulant fever in a school boy during the year it was found that the household raw tuberculin tested milk supply was infected with *brucella abortus*. Individual samples taken from the cows at the producer's premises showed no less than six of the cows were excreting the organisms in their milk. Existing legislation allows local authorities to deal only with the infected milk at the source whereas for the maximum protection of the public, it is felt that all the milk produced at infected premises should be compulsorily pasteurised. It is estimated that of the nation's milk supply only 5% is now consumed raw but as long as raw milk is being consumed, health hazards by its consumption may arise. Is it not time for the whole of the nation's milk supply to be pasteurised and so ensure a bacteriologically safe commodity for all?

Caravans.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 gives effective control of permanent caravan sites in the Borough but trouble still arises from the stationing of caravans on

roadside verges and some private land. I refer to gypsy caravans and those of itinerant travellers. These caravan dwellers are dirty in their habits as we well know having had to tolerate them at Lee Gap Fair for years. The occupants of houses near these sites complain about their habits and lack of sanitary facilities and the occupiers of the land on which these caravans are stationed are under the impression that the local authority has powers to remove them. There are of course no such powers in being and neither have the police power to remove such caravans from the sites. The occupiers of the land can invoke the law of trespass and forcibly remove the caravans. This does happen after advice from the public health inspector's department but in reality we do no more than chase these caravan dwellers around the Borough from site to site. Eventually it is hoped that there will be a special site provided for these caravan dwellers which may solve their difficulties of finding a suitable site as nothing will change their way of life and which will solve the the difficulties of occupiers of land now being pestered by these caravanners.

New Legislation.

The Public Health Act 1961 has a number of useful provisions by which the abatement of certain conditions can be expedited. The majority of these provisions have been extracted from local acts and a number of them are included in the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951 and which we have been using since that date.

The Housing Act 1961 deals with houses in multiple occupation but fortunately there are no houses in such use in the Borough. It also amends slightly provisions relating to improvement grants and standard grants.

Diseases of Animals.

During the month of February, Morley was included in an extensive Foot and Mouth Disease Controlled Area, and with the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease later in the month at Bradford, in a Foot and Mouth Disease Infected Area, and all movement of cloven footed animals was by licence issued by the Department.

Also from April to October, Morley was included in a wide area covered by a Swine Fever (Infected Areas) Special Order under which all movement of pigs was by licence issued by the Department.

The issue of movement licences took up an appreciable percentage of the Department's time and meant that for 10 months of the year the office was open on each Sunday morning in order to assist stock owners in the district requiring licences for essential movement.

General.

As will be realised in going through the report, the amount of work carried out by the Department throughout the year has been extensive and varied. The amount of administrative duties especially in connection with smoke control work, slum clearance, and standard grants has risen considerably during the last twelve months but despite this, extra effort made by the inspectorial and clerical staff has enabled us to keep pace with the work in hand and equally important work in other fields has not been allowed to suffer.

There were staff changes during the year. Mr. G. E. Bottomley left the Department to take up the post of Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector for the Borough of Brighouse. Mr. K. R. Flint and Mr. G. Wright joined the Department from the City of Leeds. Mr. G. Wright is the brother of Mr. R. S. Wright who joined the Department in 1960 and it is perhaps unusual to have two brothers as district Public Health Inspectors in the same Department.

I am greatly indebted to the Medical Officer of Health for his ever present help, advice and guidance and for the support and keen interest he has taken in all the activities of this Department; to the Deputy Chief and District Public Health Inspectors and clerical staff for their loyal support and their readiness to give freely of their leisure time in order that the work of the Department could be carried out efficiently. I should also like to express my appreciation and thanks for the many ways in which the Chairman and members of the Health Committee have supported our work during the year and trust that our efforts will continue to merit that support.

I am, Your obedient servant,

E. C. LEWIS,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

WATER SUPPLY

The Corporation, until the 1st October, 1961, owned the Waterworks undertaking but by the terms of the Wakefield and District Water Order, 1961, the Borough Water Undertaking lost its separate identity and was transferred to the New Board which now supplies water for domestic and industrial purposes. There is only one dwellinghouse in the area which is not supplied with mains water.

The water supplied by the Corporation comes in part from the Corporation's own reservoir at Withens Clough and in part from supplies purchased from Halifax and Bradford Corporations.

The water collected at Withens is upland surface water from the moors. It is water free from pollution, but carrying a sediment of peaty matter and has an acid content.

At Withens the water is given an initial treatment by the addition of lime and alumina ferric. This is followed by pressure filtration, which removes the bulk of the sediment. The water is piped from Withens to Morley, a distance of 20 miles and is there stored in service reservoirs. The additional water from Halifax Corporation is also stored in these reservoirs. A final treatment by chlorination is carried out here.

The supply has been of good quality and adequate throughout the year.

Regular sampling is undertaken by the Water Department and by the Public Health Inspectors. The following details are given of samples taken during 1961.

	For Bacteriological Examination		For Chemical Examination	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory
Submitted by Water Department	185	—	46	—
Submitted by Public Health Inspectors	51	—	—	—
Total	236	—	46	—

The following is a typical specimen report of chemical and bacteriological analysis of the water.

REPORT on the Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of one sample of water, received on 7th June, 1961.

SAMPLE MARKED "Penfield Outlet."

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Total Solids	100	pts. per million
Mineral Matter	80	pts. per million
Chlorine as Chlorides	11	pts. per million
Free Ammonia	0.20	pts. per million
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.04	pts. per million
Oxygen absorbed in 4hrs. @ 80°F.	0.15	pts. per million
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil.	
Nitric Nitrogen	0.5	pts. per million
Total Hardness	38	pts. per million
Temporary Hardness	Nil.	
Permanent Hardness	38	pts. per million
Lead in Solution	Nil	
Lead dissolved in 24 hrs.	1.9	pts. per million

pH Value	5.7
Colour — Haze Units	5
Turbidity — Silica Scale.....	Nil.
Free Chlorine — Actual free ...	0.08 pts. per million
Total including chloramines ...	0.13 pts. per million
Conductivity	110 Dionic Units

Bacteriological Examination.

Total No. of Micro-organisms
per ml. growing on Agar @
22 deg. C. 3 days Nil.

Total No. of Micro-organisms
per ml. growing on Agar @
37 deg. 2 days Nil.

Presumptive B. Coli. Nil per 100 ml.

The condition of the Water is highly satisfactory.

Four water samples taken during the year for evidence of plumbo-solvency were reported on as being satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

No. of houses connected to sewers	14809
No. of houses with satisfactory private drainage...	80
No. of houses with unsatisfactory drainage	19

The following districts of the Borough are still un-sewered:—

- (a) Gelderd Road.
- (b) Tingley Common.
- (c) Woodhouse Lane, East Ardsley.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The main Dewsbury Road Works is inadequate and complaints have continued to be received from the Yorkshire Ouse River Board regarding unsatisfactory effluents. Reconstruction of the Sewage works was continued during the year.

Investigations into improving the effluent at the Drighlington works at Cockersdale are in progress.

Other Disposal Works have proved satisfactory throughout the year.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

No. of water closets	14889
No. of waste water closets	—
No. of privy middens	19
No. of pail or tub closets	—

The privy middens referred to are in the main at isolated properties on the outer parts of the Borough where there are no sewers available.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Summarised statistics for the year ended 31st March, 1962 are given below:—

Total weight of refuse collected (estimated) 12,007 tons.

No. of premises from which refuse is
collected 15,602 premises

Particulars	Collection		Disposal		Totals	Percentage of total gross expenditure
REVENUE ACCOUNT						
Gross Expenditure—	£		£		£	%
	£		£		£	
Labour	16708		1859		18567	58
Transport	11253		1423		12676	39
Plant, equipment, land and buildings	149		817		966	3
Other items	—		—		—	—
Total gross expenditure	28110		4099		32209	100
Gross Income	45		2321		2366	—
Net Cost	28065		1778		29843	—
UNIT COSTS.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Gross cost per ton, labour only	27	10	3	1	30	11
Gross cost per ton, transport only	18	9	2	4	21	1
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	46	9	2	11	49	8
	£		£		£	
Net cost per 1,000 population	689		43		732	
Net cost per 1,000 premises ...	1800		110		1910	

All refuse collected is tipped. Tips at Gelderd Road, Gildersome and Dewsbury Road, Tingley continued in use throughout the year. These two sites should provide tipping facilities for the Borough for many years to come. It was possible with our own labour force to make slight improvements to the approach road to the Gelderd Road tip and the approach road to Dewsbury Road tip will be metalled during 1962.

There is still far too much waste paper finding its way to the tip with a consequent loss in the amount of paper salvage. Worse however is its effect on the tip for with being blown about, it makes the valley surrounding the tip look very unsightly and throughout the summer of 1961 was the continual cause of tip fires. It became obvious that provision would have to be made in the 1962/63 estimates for the purchase of suitable covering material for this tip so that exposed surfaces could be effectively sealed. Practically each week-end throughout the summer, this tip was set alight by children using the area as a playground whereas the Gelderd Road tip is left well alone. During the year, the stream running through the Dewsbury Road tip was culverted further to increase the tipping area.

Waste Paper.

The bulk of the salvage income is derived from the sale of waste paper. Collected waste paper is taken to the Central Depot where it is baled. The new press has been found to be a great asset for although a greater tonnage was baled during the year, less manual labour was required for baling. In addition to the waste paper collected by the refuse collection vehicles, one vehicle is engaged solely on the collection of waste paper from shops, offices and industrial premises.

The total amount of waste paper collected during 1961 was 266 tons — an increase of 49 tons over the previous year. Throughout the year there was no restriction on the market for waste paper and the time seemed opportune to take steps to increase the amount to be collected to a target of 40 tons per month especially as a number of Smoke Control Orders had come into operation. Delaying the drive for additional waste paper has saved us from the embarrassment of either having to refuse it from commercial and industrial premises or having to tip it for we are now restricted by the mills to 17 tons per month. Income from the sale of waste paper for 1961 was £2,139.

Tonnages for recent years are set out below:—

1952	.....	161 tons
1953	.....	170 „
1954	.....	197 „
1955	.....	214 „
1956	.....	169 „
1957	.....	166 „
1958	.....	169 „
1959	.....	151 „
1960	.....	217 „
1961	.....	266 „

General.

The total salvage income for the year was £2,139. Since the inception of the salvage scheme in 1940 a total of £39,952 has been received from the sale of salvaged material.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Public conveniences are provided at the following sites in the Borough:—

Town Hall	.....	Men
Wellington Street	.....	Women
Bridge Street	.....	Men
Fountain Street	.....	Men and Women
Tingley Mills	.....	Men and Women
Bruntcliffe	.....	Men and Women
Scatcherd Park	.....	Men and Women
Chapel Hill	.....	Men and Women
Churwell	.....	Men and Women
Gildersome	.....	Men and Women
Drighlington	.....	Men and Women
Hesketh Lane Recreation Ground.		Men and Women
Westerton Road	.....	Men and Women
East Ardsley Recreation Ground.		Men and Women

It was hoped that new public conveniences would have been provided in the vicinity of Drighlington Cross Roads during 1961 and this was provided for in the annual estimates. A suitable site had been earmarked but unfortunately no agreement could be reached with the owner of the site and as yet no other suitable site has become available. As soon as a site

is found and it is hoped that eventually some suitable clearance area site will be available, it is intended to proceed with the erection of conveniences for both men and women. The order of priority for new public conveniences is as follows:—

1. Drighlington Cross Roads.
2. Gildersome Cross Roads.
3. Top of Fountain Street.

It was found necessary to demolish the Wellington Street conveniences following the damage caused by the fire at Albert Mills in August but it is hoped that some form of temporary conveniences will be erected in this area to replace the Wellington Street ones. During 1962 the conveniences for both men and women in Fountain Street will be improved. Improvement will include the provision of toilet roll holders and toilet rolls and if these facilities are allowed to remain free from acts of vandalism, the provision of similar facilities in other public conveniences can be considered. Each year a great deal of time and money is spent in replacing and repairing damaged equipment caused by acts of vandalism.

A vehicle is now available for the transport of the public convenience attendant for his duties. This has enabled the Department to ensure that each public convenience is visited and cleansed daily including Saturdays and this has done a great deal in improving the condition of the conveniences. The allocation of a small van for the work has also enabled the Department to assist the Divisional Health Office to operate a laundry scheme for incontinent persons.

NUISANCES

The following table is a summary of nuisances found and		
Nuisances	Found	Abated
dealt with during 1961 :—		
Choked drains and gullies	81	80
Defective drainage	20	22
Defective sink waste pipes	5	5
Defective gutters and downspouts	42	47
Defective plasterwork	28	41
Defective sashcords	14	12
Defective & overflowing cesspools	—	1
Defective water closets	49	60
Dirty water closets	3	5

Defects of water supply	3	3
Insufficient water supply	13	24
House dilapidations	93	80
Dampness in dwellings	13	22
Rain penetration of dwellings	51	67
Worn sinks	1	1
Lack of cooking facilities	2	4
Lack of washing facilities	1	—
Dangerous air raid shelter	1	—
Defective paving	4	3
Insufficient refuse accommodation	36	57
Offensive accumulation	7	12
Offensive smell	—	2
Flooding of ground	—	1
Water in cellar	1	—
Dirty houses	—	2
Reflux of smoke	3	8
Obstruction of light	1	1
Keeping of Animals	1	1
Unsatisfactory piggery drainage	1	1
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	—	1
	<hr/> 474	<hr/> 563

Total number of visits made in connection with the above nuisances	2055
Statutory notices served	108
Informal notices served	366

427 informal notices and 136 statutory notices were complied with.

The number of nuisances found and abated is decreasing each year and this can be put down to two reasons — (1) the clearance of unfit houses in respect of which the majority of complaints were made and (2) the effect of the Rent Act, 1957, for the rent increase allowed by the Act has enabled the owners to spend more money on repairs and effect the repairs expeditiously without the tenant having to complain to this Department to enforce the remedying of items of disrepair. The power given by the Council for the Chairman to authorise the service of statutory notices for the improvement of domestic water supply has speeded up the reinstatement of an adequate water supply to houses without an adequate supply. Notices

in respect of 65 houses without an adequate water supply were served during the year.

Figures for the past five years were:—

1961	474
1960	694
1959	613
1958	709
1957	791

LAND CHARGES ACT

787 enquiries under the Land Charges Act were investigated during the course of the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Inspections were made of premises under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950.

No conditions were found which required action under the Act.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are two public swimming baths in Morley. These are enclosed baths with heated and treated water. The treatment consists of continuous filtration and the addition of chlorine and ammonia.

108 samples were taken from the swimming baths during 1961. No samples were reported on as being unsatisfactory.

VERMINOUS INFESTATION

1. Number of Council Houses found to be infested with bed bugs 3
- Number of Council Houses disinfested 3
- Number of other houses found to be infested with bed bugs 2
- Number of other houses disinfested 2
2. Methods employed for bed bug infestation:—
 - (a) Fumigation with H.C.N.
 - (b) Spraying with contact insecticides.
3. Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses:—

In every case the furniture and effects of the family are inspected by the Public Health Inspector before removal takes place. In all cases where there is evidence or history of verminous infestation, van fumigation by H.C.N. is carried out. During 1961, 20 tenants were removed by the Fumigation Van.

4. Supervision of Council Houses:—

(a) Health Department—Public Health Inspector.

(b) Housing Department—Housing Director.

Two Housing Visitors

(Women).

The system in operation by which the furniture and effects of all families transferred to Council Houses is inspected by the Public Health Inspector before removal takes place and where considered necessary, van fumigation by H.C.N. is carried out, has operated very successfully. The number of cases of bed bug infestation found in the new houses has been extremely small. Such few cases as have occurred have all been found to be associated with the subsequent purchase of second-hand furniture obtained from premises known to be infested. The Council's regulations require that such furniture shall be inspected before being taken to the Council House, and if this regulation was strictly complied with these few cases could also be prevented.

The assistance of the Department is often sought to deal with other insect pests and in appropriate cases the services of our Disinfestation Operative are made available. Occasionally during the summer months complaints are received of nuisance from bees settling near houses. We are in the happy position of being able to contact one or two local apiarists who never fail to deal with the situation.

Advantage was again taken of the advisory service of the Infestation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the treatment of premises infested by lesser known species of insects; for the most effective treatment of a large scale fly nuisance and for the eradication of a serious infestation of insects found in mushroom sheds.

RODENT CONTROL

Number of properties inspected during 1961:—

(a) As a result of notification	171
(b) Otherwise	139
Number of properties found to be infested with rats	106
Number of properties found to be infested with mice ...	159
Total number of treatments carried out	265

The work of rodent control is organised in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Inspectional work was maintained at a high rate throughout the year. It is felt that the regular inspection of premises liable to rodent infestation is an important part of any system of rodent control as it enables premises to be treated before major infestations occur.

Sewage disposal works and refuse tips are regularly inspected for infestations and immediate treatments are carried out where necessary.

Test baiting was again carried out in 10 per cent. of the sewer manholes in the borough. Some of the manholes chosen were those situated in areas where surface infestation existed. Apart from small pockets of infestations in the Dartmouth Avenue, Morley, Cave Lane, East Ardsley and Batley Road, West Ardsley areas, all the sewers were found to be free from infestation. Effective treatment of the sewers found to be infested was immediately carried out.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Industrial Smoke—

No. of timed observations made 9

The number of timed observations made during the year was small in comparison with other years and this was mainly due to more time having to be spent on Smoke Control Areas. Nevertheless the position regarding pollution from industrial plants is gradually improving. It has become apparent to industrialists that an efficient boiler plant means a saving in operational costs and in the long run, the saving far outweighs the cost of installation. During the year 8 boiler plants were changed from coal to oil firing and a number were adapted to more efficient method of automatic stoking. There

is, in fact now only one handfired boiler plant operating in the Borough. Three industrial chimneys were felled during the year.

Prior approval of Installation—

Prior approval under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, was given to 3 new furnaces to be installed in new buildings.

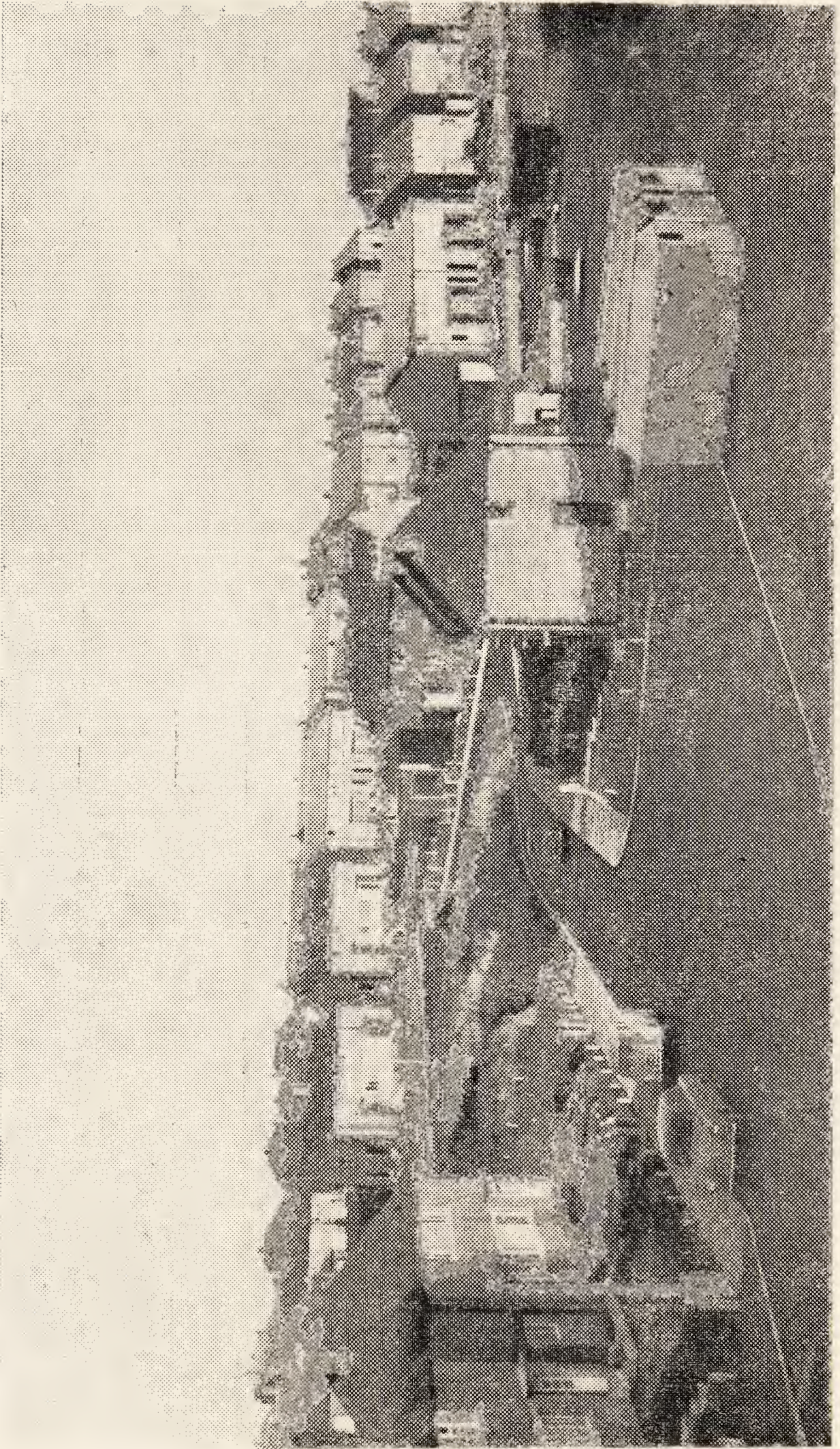
Domestic Smoke—

Smoke Control Order Nos. 1-7 (inc.) became operative on the 1st September, 1961, and these included the Council's first year programme — Low Moor Area. The estimated cost of adaptations and conversions for this area was £1,032. Final analysis of costs has now been made and the actual cost amounts to £582 — a saving of £450. The saving was brought about in a number of ways — conversions being carried out between the time of inspection and confirmation of the Order; owners not wanting to claim the grant and some saving in the amount allocated for gas ignition at houses where the householders decided on electricity as a means of heating. The Council's second year programme — Smoke Control Order No. 10 (Britannia Road/Gelder Road Areas) was submitted for confirmation during the year and this Order has now been confirmed and comes into operation on the 1st June, 1963. Four Orders Nos. 8, 9, 11, 12, were also confirmed during the year and were given 1st July, 1962 as the operative date. Six further Orders Nos. 13-18 (inc.) prepared during the year and submitted to the Ministry for confirmation in December, 1961, have also been confirmed and will become operative on the 1st June, 1963. Work is now proceeding on the Council's third year programme and the Order should be ready to be submitted to the Ministry in November, 1962.

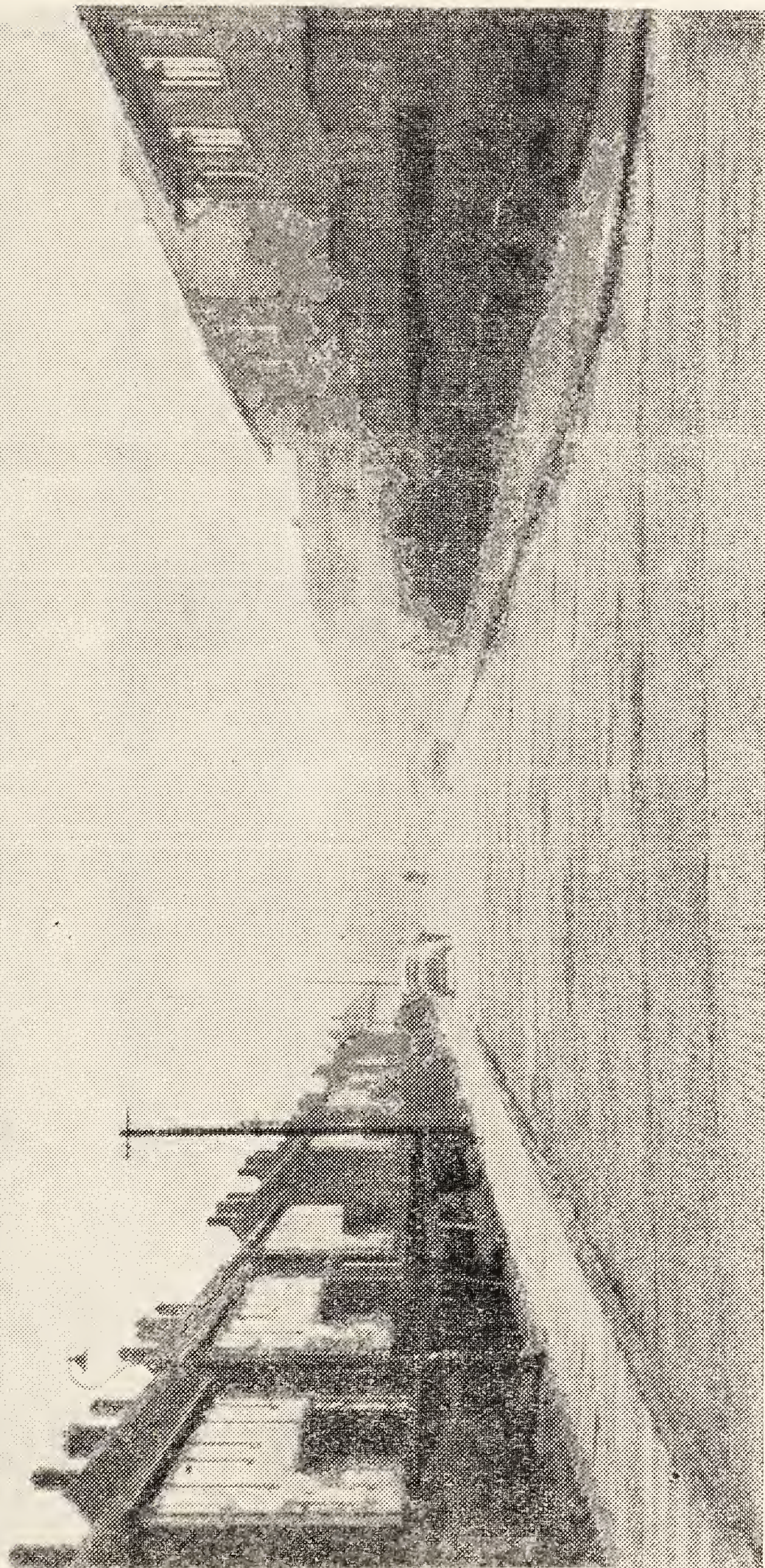
The following table gives a summary of details of all the areas so far affected.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

Area No.	Location	Type of premises	Date of Proposed date of Operation	EXPENDITURE					
				Total cost £	Est. cost of adap. for priv. dwellings £	Est. cost of adap. for Corp dwellings £	Est. amt recov. from Exch' er £	Nett cost to Health C'ttee £	Finan- cial year Incurred
1	Low Moor, Morley 1st Yr. programme. 558 acres	Corp.—441 Pvte.—71	1.9.61	1032	717 Health Comm. share £502	315 Health Comm. share 220	Priv 287 Council 126	309	1961/2
2	Springfield House Estate, Victoria Rd. Morley. 4.5 acres.	Pvte.—60	1.9.61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
3	Redhill Estate, Haigh Moor Rd., West Ardsley. 9.25 acres	Pvte.—108	1.9.61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
4	Harwell Avenue, Churwell. 2.7 acres	Pvte.—25	1.9.61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
5	Lewisham Court, Redevelopment. 3.3 acres.	Corp.—72	1.9.61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
6	Moorhead Estate, Gildersome. 22.8 acres	Corp.—250	1.9.61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—



PART OF MOORHEAD ESTATE, GILDERSOME — CLEAR AND WITHOUT SMOKE



EARLY MORNING SMOKE HAZE DOWN THE DENSHAWS

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (Continued).

7	West Lea Estate, West Ardsley. 6.34 acres.	Pvte.—53	1.9.61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
8	Thornfield Estate, Dewsbury Road, Tingley. 2.25 acres.	Pvte.—20	1.7.62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
9	Ashwood Gardens Estate, Gildersome. 5.5 acres.	Pvte.—39	1.7.62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
10	Britannia Road, Gell- dard Rd. 2nd Yr. programm. 1202 acres	Corp.—141 Pvte.—520	1.6.63	12183	7369 Health Comm. share 5158	4814 Health Comm. share 3370	Private 2947	1926	3655	'62/3/4
11	Old Road, Churwell 72 acres.	Corp.—70 Pvte.—91	1.7.62	358	358 Health Comm. share £251	Nil	Private 143	108	1962/63	—
12	Casson Drive, Common Lane, East Ardsley. 3.25 acres.	Pvte.—33	1.7.62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
13	Rein Road Estate, West Ardsley. 6 acres	Pvte.—58	1.6.63	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (Continued).

14	Main Street Estate, East Ardsley. 4 acres.	Pvte.—42	1.6.63	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
15	Street Lane, Gilder- some. 2 acres.	Pvte.—27	1.6.63	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
16	Reidsdale Gardens, Street Lane, Gilder- some. 16 acres.	Pvte.—76	1.6.63	£33.10	£33.10 Health Comm. share	£23.10	Nil	Priv. £13	£10	1962 /3/4
17	East Park Street, Development, Morley. 60 acres.	Pvte.—57	1.6.63	£14	£14 Health Comm. share	£10	Nil	Priv. £6	£4	1962 /3/4
18	Dean Park Estate, Drighlington. 122 acres.	Pvte.—124	1.6.63	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
19	Nepshaw Lane Estate, Asquith Ave., Morley. 6.2 acres.	Corp.—74	Prop. 1.6.63	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
20	Haigh Moor Road, West Ardsley. 14.5 acres.	Pvte.—83	Prop. 1.6.63	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—

Atmospheric pollution recording gauges were in use in the Borough throughout the year. Three types of instruments are in use. Soot deposit gauges record the total soot deposits. sulphur recording gauges indicate the sulphur pollution and a suction air filter records the general pollution of the air in particles.

In central Morley one of each of these types of gauge is in use. The soot deposit gauge and sulphur recording gauge in operation at Cave Lane, East Ardsley is to ascertain the extent of pollution in that area from the Railway Yards in the Falls, East Ardsley.

Results obtained from the instruments are as follows:—

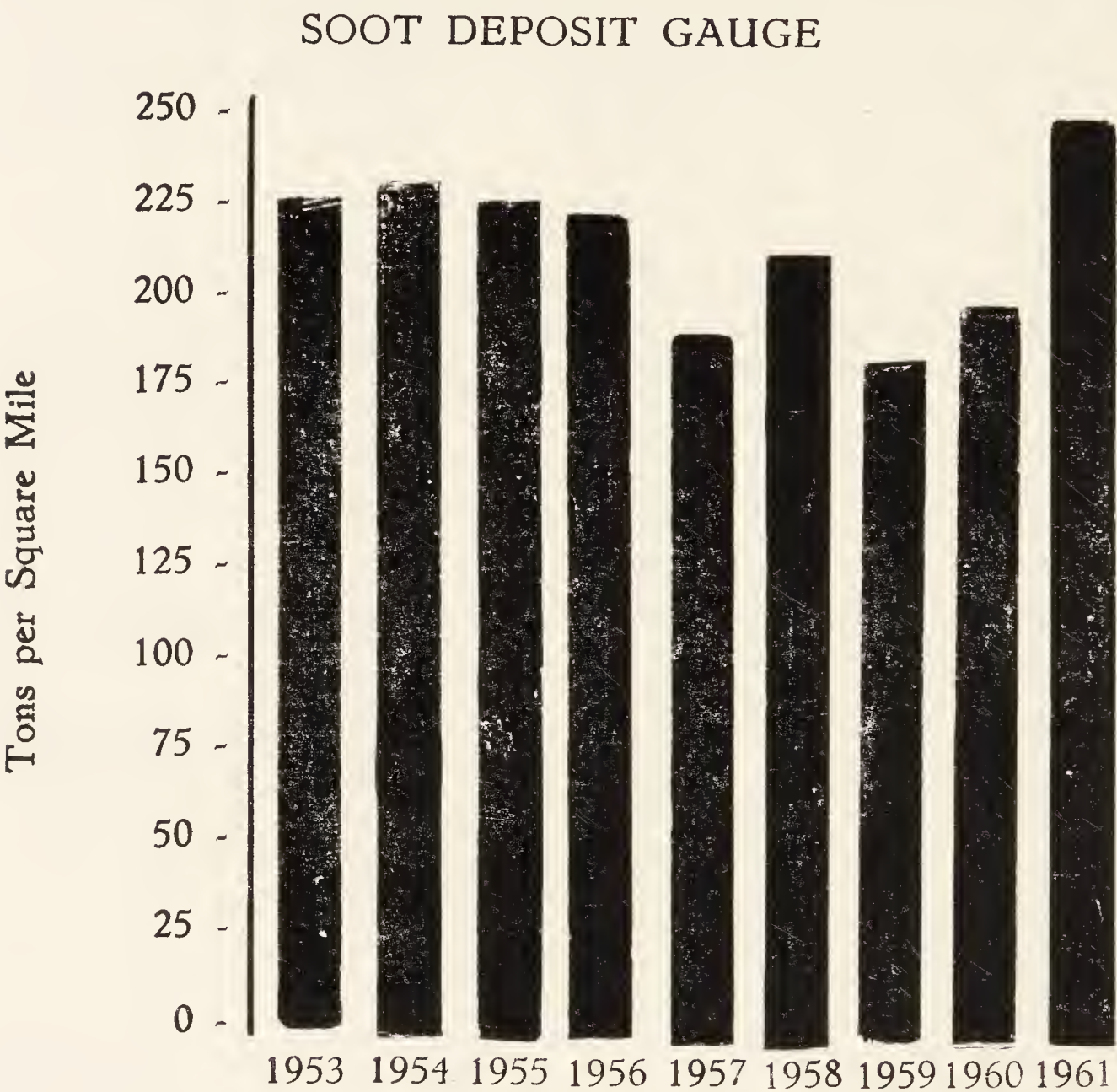
Central Morley.

	Deposit Gauge (Tons per sq. mile)	SO ₃ Cyl- inder (Milli- grams per day)	Air Filter Mg./100 ms per day)
January	22.61	1.01	36
February	19.06	1.49	26
March	18.28	1.54	19
April	30.21	1.24	26
May	35.92	0.91	14
June	24.67	0.95	9
July	17.99	1.03	8
August	13.04	1.04	7
September	17.60	0.94	13
October	16.59	1.18	24
November	10.57	2.04	34
December	25.50	1.98	53

Cave Lane

	Deposit Gauge (Tons per sq. mile)	SO ₃ Cyl- inder (Milli- grams per day)
January	21.14	2.02
February	10.37	2.23
March	12.54	2.35
April	15.67	1.15
May	15.90	0.94
June	12.93	1.01
July	16.16	0.84
August	10.53	1.25
September	12.61	1.22
October	11.66	0.95
December	9.85	2.20
November	9.25	2.34

Comparisons between the results shown by the soot deposit gauge over the past few years are shown on the diagram.



RAG FLOCK ACT

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, makes it the duty of the local authority to supervise the manufacture of rag flock and to control the use of materials used in the filling of furniture, toys and bedding.

No. of premises licensed for the manufacture of Rag Flock	1
No. of premises registered for the filling of furniture, bedding, etc.	3
Total number of inspections	6

Samples taken :—

Woollen Felt	2
Coir Fibre	1
Rag Flock	2
Black Fibre	1

All six samples were satisfactory.

FACTORIES

The following summary shows the work done by the Public Health Inspectors under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):—

Premises	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers prose- cuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	209	26	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	—	—	—
Total	230	27	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	1	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
	2	2	—	2	—

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK

Sections 110 and 111.

Nature of Work	No. of out- workers	No. of cases of def. sending lists	No. of Prosecutions	No. of Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel:						
Making, etc.						
Cleaning and Washing						
Household Linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel						
Anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats ...						
Cosakues, Christmas crackers...						
Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving	12					
Lampshades						
Total	12					

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 which came into operation in April, 1952, provides that no person shall carry on the trade of hairdresser or barber unless he and his premises are registered by the local authority.

The Act also empowers the local authority to make bye-laws for controlling the trade of hairdressing and such bye-laws are in operation in this area.

There are 44 hairdressers on the register and 17 visits of inspection were made during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two premises were registered as Pet Shops during 1961, 32 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are three premises in the borough where offensive trades are carried on. One of these is used for the refining of dripping and tallow, one for fat melting, bone boiling, glue making, gut scraping, tripe boiling, soap making and fat extracting and in the other gut scraping and fat boiling is carried out.

Byelaws are in operation for the control of all these trades and during the year 2 inspections were carried out.

HOUSING

General Statistics

No. of back to back houses in area	3193
No. of single back houses in area	1436
No. of through houses (excluding Council houses)	6506
No. of Council houses	3773
<hr/>	
No. of houses included in Council's Slum Clearance Programme	2661
<hr/>	
Total No. of houses in the area	14908
No. of above houses represented up to end of 1961	1431
No. of dwellinghouses repaired as a result of informal action	336

Repair of Houses

No. of dwellinghouses repaired as a result of Statutory Action under the Housing Act, 1957	—
No. of houses repaired as a result of Statutory Action under the Public Health Act, 1936	136
Total number of houses repaired	472
Total No. of inspections made in connection with the above	2055

Improvement Grants

No. of improvement grants approved during the year	89
Discretionary Grants	2
Standard Grants	87

Slum Clearance**(a) Individual houses.**

No. of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	40
No. of houses or parts of buildings in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
No. of houses closed or demolished as a result of informal action by local authority	—

(b) Clearance Areas

No. of Clearance Areas declared during the year	23
No. of houses included in these areas	301
No. of persons to be displaced	716

(c) Total number of families rehoused from clearance areas or individual unfit houses during the year

173

New House Building

No. of new houses provided during the year:—

(a) By local authority	216
(b) By private enterprise	246

Total 462

Overcrowding

There is relatively but a small number of houses which are statutorily overcrowded. There are however some cases of sex overcrowding of dwellinghouses on bedroom basis, i.e. children of opposite sex over ten years of age having to share the same bedroom and these are being dealt with by the Council's "Points" Letting Scheme. These cases occur mainly in one or two bedroom houses or where a married son or daughter and family share his or her parents' home. A number of such overcrowding cases are also reduced when the houses they occupy are the subject of confirmed clearance orders and the tenants are rehoused by the Corporation.

Continued improvement is being made in this aspect of housing conditions and much of the credit for this improvement is due to the operation of the Corporation's "Points" Letting Scheme for Council houses which has been in operation since 1946 and which has made overcrowding a principal factor in estimating need for rehousing.

Certificates of Disrepair

There were 2 applications for Certificates of Disrepair during the year and 3 applications for Certificates for non compliance with undertakings given by the landlords to carry out repairs. In the latter cases, the necessary repairs were carried out very soon after the certificates were issued to the tenants. The number of Forms 'G' issued, on application, to tenants during the year was very small indeed.

At the end of the year the position was as follows:—

No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair ...	262
No. of applications confirmed by local authority ...	262
No. of undertakings submitted by landlords	126
No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued	138
No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	39

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

MILK—DAIRIES

Summary of Milk Dealers on Register

Dairies	6
Distributors	158
Licensed retailers of Pasteurised Milk	42
Licensed retailers of Tuberculin Tested Milk	39
Licensed retailers of Sterilised Milk	152
Licensed bottlers of Tuberculin Tested Milk	1

The figures given above in respect of Licensed Retailers and Licensed bottlers can no longer be considered accurate as the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1960, vested in the Food and Drugs Authority (West Riding County Council) the powers to issue all dealers milk licences as from 1st January, 1961.

Inspections

Visits of inspections to milk dealers	107
Legal proceedings taken—None.	
Formal Action taken—None.	
Informal action taken—None.	

Bacteriological Examinations of Milk

	No. of samples taken	No. Unsatis- Satis-	No. factory factory
Pasteurised	39	39	—
Sterilised	17	17	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	39	39	—
Tuberculin Tested Raw	20	18	2

Two samples of Tuberculin Tested Raw milk failed to comply with the Methylene Blue test. Satisfactory results were obtained from further samples from the same source.

A sample of Tuberculin Tested Raw milk sent for examination for the presence of *Brucella Abortus* was reported upon as positive. Individual samples were then taken from each cow in the herd and of the 37 samples sent for examination, 6 were reported upon as positive. The milk from the 6 infected cows was sent for pasteurisation.

Adulteration of Milk

58 samples were taken during the year for the detection of adulteration. One sample was found to be adulterated.

The result of the adulterated sample was reported to the West Riding County Council being the Food and Drugs Authority for the district and a caution was issued to the vendor by the Food and Drugs Authority.

ICE CREAM

No. of premises registered:

(a) Manufacturers	—
(b) Retailers	176
(c) Producer-retailers	3

No. of samples taken for bacteriological examination 24

No. satisfactory 23

No. unsatisfactory 1

No. of inspections:

Of retail premises 79

Of the 24 samples of ice cream submitted for bacteriological examination only 1 was found to be unsatisfactory.

3 samples of ice cream submitted for chemical analysis were found to be satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of slaughterhouses licensed 4

Number of visits made 645

As from the 1st July, 1961, all slaughterhouses in the Borough had to comply with the Construction Regulations, this being the date recommended in the Slaughterhouse Report for the Borough. As from this date, the number of slaughterhouses in use in the Borough was reduced from 7 to 4. Liaison between the Department and butchers who wished to slaughter their own animals within the Borough ensured that slaughtering facilities were made available for them at the four slaughterhouses now in use. Total figures of food animals slaughtered in the Borough during 1961 revealed an increase in the number of food animals slaughtered as follows:—264 beasts; 37 calves; 1,642 sheep and lambs and 9 pigs. Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who have carried out routine inspections of the slaughterhouses have always found them in a satisfactory condition. A general tendency for butchers to slaughter at nights and at weekends makes it inevitable that most meat inspection has to be per-

formed out of normal working hours. Whenever possible, the Inspector is present at the time of slaughter and special attention is given to preventing unnecessary pain or suffering.

All meat condemned at slaughterhouses is at all times collected and disposed of by the Department. Should an appreciable amount of meat be condemned at a slaughterhouse at any one time, the meat is stained, sold and transported by the Department to a meat sterilisation firm. The salvage value obtained from such sale is paid to the butcher concerned less cost of transport. All condemned meat is disposed of in accordance with the provisions of The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations.

The total weight of meat condemned was 16 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs.

A 100 per cent. inspection of animals slaughtered in the Borough for human food was carried out throughout the year and tribute should be paid to the butchers for the high quality of the meat. There were no organs or parts of carcasses of either cattle or pigs condemned for tuberculosis. Two bovine carcasses were found to contain viable cysts of *Cysticercus Bovis* and these were submitted to treatment by refrigeration.

The following tables give details of all animals slaughtered and of the conditions found on inspection : —

	Cattle, excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	877	423	46	4547	1228	—
Number inspected	877	423	46	4547	1228	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	2	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	76	88	—	99	29	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	8.7	20.8	—	2.2	2.3	—
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some organ or part condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised & totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Details of Meat Condemned.**Whole Carcasses :**

1 Sheep
1 Sheep

Moribund
General emaciation

Organs or Parts of Carcasses:**(a) Tuberculosis Only**

Bovines
Nil

Pigs
Nil

(b) Other Diseases**Bovines**

1 Liver
2 Livers
6 Livers
16 Livers
4 Livers
39 Livers
1 Liver
50 Livers
2 Livers
4 Livers
1 Liver
1 Liver
2 Lungs
2 Lungs
1 Lung
1 Lung
1 Lung
4 Lungs
1 Udder
1 Udder
3 Udders
20 Udders

Fatty infiltration
Mastitis
Angioma
Abscesses
Multiple abscesses
Cirrhosis
Abscesses and Angioma
Distomatosis
Cavernous Angioma
Fascioliasis
Flukes
Bacterial Necrosis
Pneumonia
Pleurisy
Septic Injury
Cysticercus Bovis
Hyatid Cysts
Adhesions
Severe Bruising
Abscesses
Mastitis and Abscesses
Mastitis

2 Heads and Tongues
 1 Head and Tongue
 2 Kidneys
 3 Kidneys
 1 Heart
 1 Heart
 1 Heart
 1 Mesentery

Cysticercus Bovis
 Distomatosis
 Pyelonephritis
 Mastitis
 Adhesions
 Cysticercus Bovis
 Actinobacillosis
 Faecal contamination

Pigs

1 Head and Tongue
 4 Hearts
 2 Kidneys
 6 Lungs
 2 Lungs
 1 Liver
 6 Livers
 1 Pluck
 1 Pluck
 2 Plucks
 2 Plucks
 2 Legs

Parasites
 Pericarditis
 Infarcts
 Parasites
 Congestion
 Adhesions
 Parasites
 Pneumonia
 Parasites
 Adhesions
 Pericarditis & Pneumonia
 Septic wounds

Sheep

1 Liver
 27 Livers
 1 Liver

Hepatitis
 Parasites
 Degenerated Cysticercus
 Tenuicollis

10 Livers
 1 Liver
 4 Livers
 13 Livers
 1 Liver
 4 Livers
 4 Lungs
 12 Lungs
 1 Lung
 1 Lung

Cirrhosis
 Adhesions
 Abscesses
 Distomatosis
 Fatty Infiltration
 Peritonitis and Parasites
 Parasites
 Strongyles
 Abscesses
 Contaminated by stomach
 contents

10 Plucks
 4 Plucks

Parasites
 Parasites
 and Adhesions

1 Kidney
 2 Hearts

Pyelonephritis
 Pericarditis

FOOD INSPECTION

Summary of food found at various inspections to be unfit for human consumption:—

Corned Beef	11 tins	Ice Cream	123 blks.
Tongue	125 lbs.	Marmalade	4 tins
Ham	10 tins	Pastry	28 pkts.
Pork	1 tin	Luncheon Meat	16 tins
Sausages	1 tin	Tongue	26 tins
Chicken	17 tins	Stewed Steak	44 tins
Kidneys	1 tin	Pork	32 lbs.
Corned Mutton	1 tin	Chopped Pork	19 tins
Chicken Puffs	2 pkts.	Chickens	19
Steaklets	50 pkts.	Beef Loaf	2 tins
Crab Meat	3 tins	Chicken Livers	5 pkts.
Herring Roes	2 tins	Chicken Drumsticks...	3 pkts.
Sardines	1 tin	Brisling	8 tins
Kippers	14 lbs.	Salmon	9 tins
Cod Fillets	17 pkts.	Tuna Fish	3 tins
Plaice Fillets	25 pkts.	Crab	2 tins
Scampi	9 pkts.	Prawns	8 pkts.
Plums	1 tin	Haddock Fillets ...	30 pkts.
Grapefruit	36 tins	Fish Cakes	82 pkts.
Pears	89 tins	Braised Veal	7 pkts.
Prunes	23 tins	Peaches	63 tins
Cherries	6 tins	Pineapple	85 tins
Oranges	16 tins	Fruit Salad	35 tins
Strawberries	11 tins	Apricots	12 tins
Strawberries	12 pkts.	Pilchards	15 tins
Gooseberries	1 tin	Raspberries	12 tins
Blackcurrants	7 pkts.	Raspberries	9 pkts.
Orange Juice	42 cups	Bilberries	1 tin
Beans	45 tins	Bilberries	14 pkts.
Beans	57 pkts.	Tomato Juice	3 tins
Tomatoes	97 tins	Soup	44 tins
Spaghetti	2 tins	Peas	92 tins
Brussell Sprouts ...	25 pkts.	Peas	106 pkts.
Broccoli	4 pkts.	Carrots	37 tins
Cauliflower	7 pkts.	Potatoes	9 cwts.
Cauliflower	7 pkts.	Spinach	13 pkts.
Cream	4 tins	Mixed Vegetables ...	9 pkts.
Creamed Sago	2 tins	Cooked Chips	21 pkts.
Creamed Tapioca	1 tin	Milk	36 tins
Sago Pudding	3 tins	Creamed Rice	18 tins

Rice Pudding	2 tins	Sponge Cakes	5
Apple Pudding	1 tin	Vol-au-Vent	8 pkts.
Jam	2 tins		

Total weight of food condemned: 1 ton, 3 cwt., 2 qr., 27 lbs.

Special Examinations of Food and Other Materials.

During the course of the year various samples or specimens were forwarded to the laboratories for chemical or bacteriological examination.

Samples of liquid egg were taken throughout the year on each day processing took place at the canning and freezing premises. In all 227 samples were taken and of this total 9 samples were reported on by the Public Health Laboratory as being unsatisfactory. The percentage of unsatisfactory samples is well below the National average for the country. On each occasion the infected batch of processed material was isolated and eventually pasteurised before distribution. The department is informed by letter where and when pasteurisation has taken place.

A sample of sliced open corned beef submitted for bacteriological examination was reported on as being unsatisfactory. A sample of corned beef from an unopened tin of the same make was found to be satisfactory and the matter was taken up by the vendor in order to prevent contamination of the meat by handling.

A sample of tongues submitted for bacteriological examination was reported upon as being unsatisfactory. The meat in question had already been condemned and the sample had been taken to confirm the condemnation.

Thirty mineral water bottles and twelve bottle stoppers were submitted for bacteriological examination as a check on the efficiency of bottle washing plant at the factory. Twelve mineral bottles were reported upon as being unsatisfactory and this was found to be due to a changeover of the washing plant. After discussion with the manufacturer, further samples were found to be satisfactory.

Samples of tuna fish, fruit pudding and custard powder submitted for chemical analysis were reported on as being genuine.

During the investigation of a case of anthrax in a human being, samples of suspected materials which the patient might have handled showed that a quantity of raw bone meal used as fertiliser on land near where the patient had been working was found to be infected with anthrax bacilli. The contaminated material was surrendered for destruction. The matter was reported to the Minister of Health, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and food and the supplier of the contaminated bone meal was informed.

Inspection of Food Premises

Details are given below of the number of each of the different types of food premises in the Borough and of the number of inspections made of them during the year.

(a) Food Premises subject to registration

	No. registered	No. of inspections
Ice Cream Producers/Retailers ...	3	—
Ice Cream Vendors	176	79
Preserved Food Preparation	58	110
Food Hawkers	63	63
Fried Fish Shops	57	38

(b) Food Premises not subject to registration

	No. in district	No. of inspections
Bakehouses	29	15
Meat Shops and Stalls	46	249
Cafes, Canteens and Restaurant Kitchens	90	50
Retail Food Shops and Stalls	303	521

Total number of inspections of all food premises	1125
Number of cases in which informal action taken	6

Food Hygiene

The hygiene of food premises continued to receive close attention during 1961, a total of 2,531 visits being made during the year.

Educational work has again had to be confined to informal discussions at the time of inspection of premises and the issue of written propaganda.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.**Complaint.****Result.**

1. Contravening Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955; Regulation 9 (e): "Smoking whilst engaged in the handling of open food."

Fined £20.0.0.

